



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the seaboard, but this is, I think, the first record of its being found away from the coast range, and to straggle so far inland it must surely have been crazed or bewildered.

LIST OF THE BIRDS FOUND BREEDING.

Thryomanes bewicki leucogaster: Texan Bewick's Wren.
Troglodytes ædon parkmanni: Western House Wren.
Icteria virens longicauda: Long-tailed Chat.
Vireo atricapillus: Black-capped Vireo.
Ammodromus caudacutus nelsoni: Nelson's Sharp-tailed Finch.
Passerina ciris: Painted Bunting—Nonpareil.
Pica rustica hudsonica: Black-billed Magpie.
Aquila chrysaetos canadensis: Golden Eagle.
Rallus virginianus: Virginian Rail.
Porzana noveboracensis: Little Yellow Rail.
Gallinula galeata: Florida Gallinule.
Spatula clypeata: Shoveller.
Sterna antillarum: Least Tern.
Hydrochelidon lariformis surinamensis: Black Tern.
Podilymbus podiceps: Thick-billed Grebe.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1885.

PREPARED BY PROF. F. H. SNOW, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, FROM OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT LAWRENCE.

The chief meteorological peculiarities of the year 1885 were the low temperature of all its months except November and December; the ample and remarkably well-distributed rainfall; the low aggregate velocity of the wind for every month but August; and the most extraordinary wind velocity on our record (December 4th).

TEMPERATURE.

Mean temperature of the year, 51.01°, which is 2.28° below the mean of the 17 preceding years. The highest temperature was 96°, on July 16th; the lowest was 14.5° below zero, on the 10th of February, giving a range of 110.5°. Mean at 7 A. M., 45.24°; at 2 P. M. 59.23°; at 9 P. M. 49.79°.

Mean temperature of the winter months, 24.04°, which is 5.47°, below the average winter temperature; of the spring, 52.41°, which is 1.27° below the average; of the summer, 74.28°, which is 1.64° below the average; of the autumn, 53.33°, which is .43° below the average.

The coldest month of the year was January, with mean temperature 18.74°; the coldest week was January 15th to 21st, mean temperature 1.68° above zero; the coldest day was February 10th, mean temperature 4.12° below zero. The mercury fell below zero on twenty-one days, of which thirteen were in January, seven in February, and one in December.

The warmest month was July, with mean temperature 77.06°; the warmest week was July 18th to 24th, mean 81.66°; the warmest day was July 15th, mean 84.75°. The mercury reached or exceeded 90° on 27 days, (14 less than the average number,) viz.: three in June, seventeen in July, and seven in August.

The last hoar frost of spring was on May 8th; the first hoar frost of autumn was on October 4th; giving an interval of 149 days, or nearly five months, entirely without frost. The average interval is 155 days.

The last severe frost of spring was on April 13th; the first severe frost of autumn was on the 6th of October; giving an interval of 176 days, or nearly six months, without severe frost. The average interval is 199 days. No frost during the year caused damage to crops of grain and fruit, but the low temperatures of January and February were generally destructive to peach buds.

RAIN.

The entire rainfall, including melted snow, was 36.97 inches, which is 1.79 inches above the annual average. Either rain or snow, or both, in measurable quantities, fell on 103 days—one less than the average. On 20 other days rain or snow fell in quantity too small for measurement.

There was no approach to a drouth during the year, the longest interval without rain in the growing season being ten days, from August 12th to 22d.

The number of thunder showers was 31. There were two light hail storms during the year.

SNOW.

The entire depth of snow was 33 inches, which is 12.13 inches above the average. Of this amount eight inches fell in January, eleven inches in February, four inches in March, and ten inches in December. Snow fell on 27 days. The last snow of spring was on March 27th. The first snow of autumn was on November 12th—four days later than the average date.

FACE OF THE SKY.

The mean cloudiness of the year was 44.57 per cent., which is .08 per cent. below the average. The number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy) was 157; half-clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy), 112; cloudy (more than two-thirds), 96. There were 71 days on which the cloudiness reached or exceeded 80 per cent. There were 50 entirely clear and 45 entirely cloudy days. The clearest month was August, with a mean of 33.87 per cent.; the cloudiest month was April, mean 59.33 per cent. The percentage of cloudiness at 7 A. M., was 49.81; at 2 P. M., 45.06; at 9 P. M., 38.83.

DIRECTION OF THE WIND.

During the year, three observations daily, the wind was from the S. W. 305 times, N.W. 214 times, S.E. 187 times, N.E. 180 times, N. 87 times, S. 54 times, E. 46 times, W. 22 times. The south winds (including southwest, south and southeast) outnumber the north (including northwest, north and northeast) in the ratio of 546 to 481.

VELOCITY OF THE WIND.

The number of miles traveled by the wind during the year was 123,013, which is 14,978 miles below the annual average for the 12 preceding years. This gives a mean daily velocity of 337.02 miles and a mean hourly velocity of 14.04 miles. The highest velocity was at the rate of 86.5 miles an hour, on December 4th; the highest daily velocity—the highest on our entire record—was 1,240 miles, on the 4th of December; the highest monthly velocity was 13,672 miles, in April. The three windiest months were April, November, and December; the three calmest months were January, July, and September. The average velocity at 7 A. M. was 13.02 miles; at 2 P. M., 15.29 miles; at 9 P. M., 13.73 miles.

BAROMETER.

Mean height of barometer column, 29.107 inches, which is .001 inch above the annual average. Mean at 7 A. M., 29.125 inches; at 2 P. M., 29.090 inches; at 9 P. M., 29.101 inches; maximum, 29.701 inches, on January 1st; minimum, 28.397 inches, on November 6th; yearly range, 1.304 inches. The highest monthly mean was 29.252

inches, in January; the lowest was 29.024 inches, in May. The barometer observations are corrected for temperature and instrumental error only.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

The average atmospheric humidity for the year was 71.3; at 7 A. M. 82.4; at 2 P. M. 54.6; at 9 P. M. 79.9. The dampest month was January, with mean humidity 83.0; the driest month was November, mean humidity, 65.0. There were 9 fogs during the year. The lowest humidity for any single observation was 10 per cent., on March 3d.